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[0001] ENVIRONMENTALLY HARDENED REMOTE DSLAM

INVENTORS:

[0002]	John Edward Wiese
[0003]	Matthew David Alspaugh
[0004]	Frank William Massa

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention relates to the field of communications systems and methods and apparatus for connecting broadband digital services to customers and particularly to telephone customers serviced through established local loops.

[0006] In the United States, and similarly in other countries of the world, service providers deliver communications services to customers and particularly to their telephones, computers and other customer premises equipment (CPE). The services, including voice and data, are often provided through wire pairs running over at least a portion of the distance between a telephone company central office (CO) and the customer premises (CP). The wire pairs provide telephone POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) to the customers. Those wire pairs have access points (sub-loop access points) at which connections to the customer wires can be made. In some telephone systems, sub-loop access points include Digital Loop Carriers (DLCs), Service Area Interfaces (SAIs), Digital Access (DA) points and other points which allow connections to the telephone POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) connections. Local concentrators such as DLCs, are installed at locations remote from central offices (COs) to consolidate customer lines at those remote locations. At the local concentrators, customers are concentrated and connected to backhaul transports. The backhaul transports connect between the subloop access locations and the CO. Historically, DLCs, by concentrating lines, have reduced the cost for servicing customers. Presently, the areas servicing customers through concentrators include suburbs and new business complexes that are growing faster than other areas serviced by service providers.

[0007] The advent of tele-commuting, branch-office connectivity and customer Internet access has created a large demand for high-speed digital access for customers including those customers serviced through local access points, local concentrators and POTS lines. Generally,

legacy equipment, including local concentrators, does not have the capacity to satisfy the demand for new high-speed digital access.

[0008] A Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) service is being offered by telephone companies to satisfy the need for high-speed digital access. The DSL service offers high-speed data access, operates using many parts of the existing wired infrastructure, supports traditional POTS traffic and reduces congestion by removing data traffic from the incumbent public switched telephone network (PSTN).

[0009] Legacy DLC concentrators were designed to provide satisfactory voice services. Because a large amount of data, relative to that required for voice only, must be transmitted for non-voice digital needs, DSL services have not been adequately supported by legacy voice systems. Many installed concentrators do not support DSL and it is estimated that only a small number of installed non-DSL-compatible local concentrators have been upgraded to DSL compatibility. Although newer local concentrators offer greater bandwidth, they still are not well engineered for data services. Further, configuring existing equipment for DSL service usually constrains the capacity for POTS service and introduces other problems at subloop access points.

[0010] It has been estimated that presently about 20 percent of all telephone customers receive services through local concentrators. In the future, it is likely that DSL services to customers connected through local concentrators will account for significantly more than 20 percent of new DSL deployment. With the increase in demand for digital services, a need exists for improved systems that are able to provide DSL and other broadband services to customers connected at subloop access locations of a telephone system.

[0011] DSL services have been typically deployed by installing a Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) in the telephone company central office (CO). The DSLAM facilitates the transmission of DSL data traffic between DSL modems, located at customer premises (CP), and a wide-area network (WAN). While this connection can be satisfactory when no local concentrator is present, DSLAMs located at the CO generally cannot send traffic directly to customer modems for customers serviced through DLC local concentrators because of insufficient capacity of the legacy equipment or because of poor POTS line quality resulting from long distances from a CO or other conditions.

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[0017] In particular embodiments, the R-DSLAM is environmentally hardened. For example, the R-DSLAM is all-weather hardened for outdoor installation and mounting on a utility-pole.

[0018] In typical embodiments, the R-DSLAMs include processor units, ATM assembler and disassembler units and ATM switch fabrics and the R-DSLAMs each include a master unit and one or more trunk interface units. Typically, the master unit is in all-weather hardened in a master enclosure and the trunk interface units are all-weather hardened and each is in a trunk interface enclosure.

[0019] The alternate backhaul transport includes an interconnection network that has a mesh or other configuration. The interconnection network is in one embodiment a wireless network of ATM switches that provides redundancy and increased capacity in the backhaul transport. Therefore, the interconnection network is well suited for providing broadband services to customers.

[0020] The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description in conjunction with the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] FIG. 1 depicts a communications system with connections at subloop access points between a Central Office (CO) and Customer Premises (CP) and with an alternate backhaul connection including a remote DSLAM and an alternate backhaul transport.

[0022] FIG. 2 depicts further details of the communications system of FIG.1 with networked remote DSLAMs connected at SAI and subloop access points.

[0023] FIG. 3 depicts the details of remote DSLAMs employed in the FIG.1 and FIG.2 systems.

[0024] FIG. 4 depicts the details of a trunk interface employed in the remote DSLAM of FIG. 3.

[0025] FIG. 5 depicts a pole-mounted, environmentally hardened embodiment of a remote DSLAM and an alternate backhaul connection.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0026] FIG. 1 depicts a communications system 1 with connections at access points 55, including access points 55-1, 55-2, ..., 55-CP that are close to or at customer premises 4. The customer premises 4 receive broadband services over an alternate backhaul connection 6 that includes a remote DSLAM (R-DSLAM) 8 and an alternate backhaul transport 7. The R-DSLAM 8 connects to the access points 55 and hence to the local lines 62, including local lines 62-1, 62-2, ..., 62-CP.

[0027] In the communications system 1 of FIG. 1, the central office 2 connects to the subloop access units 3-1, ..., 3-S using established backhaul transport connections 66-1, ..., 66-S. The subloop access units 3 typically are subloop access points 55 of a conventional telephone system. The subloop access point 3 connect to customer premises 4 including customer premises 4-1, 4-2, ..., 4-CP and 4₁-1, ..., 4₁-CP₁. The customer premises 4-1 is representative and includes, for example, a computer 10-1, a telephone 11 and a computer10-2. A customer premises 4 can include any number of telephones, computers or other similar communication devices. In the customer premises 4-1 example, the local line 62-1 from the subloop access unit 3-1 as a data line connects directly to computer 10-2 or alternatively as a voice and data line connects through a splitter 9, for splitting voice and data, to the telephone 11 and the computer 10-1. Any combination of voice and/or data lines can be connected at a customer premises 4 using standard components to segregate voice and data at the customer premises 4, at the subloop access 3 or elsewhere in the communications system.

[0028] In FIG 1, the customer premises 4-1, 4-2, ..., 4-CP connect, on local lines 62-1, 62-2, ..., 62-CP, respectively, to the subloop access unit 3-1. When required, a splitter is located at the customer premises, such as splitter 9 at customer premises 4-1, at the subloop access points such as splitter 56 at subloop access 3-1 or elsewhere in the communications system. The splitter can also be located in the subloop access unit 3-1. Similarly, the customer premises 4-1, ..., 4-CP, connect to the subloop access unit 3-S. The subloop access units 3, including subloop access units 3-1, ..., 3-S represent access points in the communications system of FIG. 1 in local areas (local loop) near the customer premises. Access points can be at DLCs, SAIs and particularly can be at any points where connection to customer lines exists, including being at the customer premises.

rerouting of at least some of the local service pairs may be required. Specifically, the pairs carrying DSL/POTS traffic must be routed to the where the POTS and DSL signals are split (See splitter 56 in FIG. 1). The POTS traffic is then routed back to the cross-connect for connection to the DLC cabinet.

[0034] A limitation often arises with cross-connect configurations because available cross-connect boxes are usually designed to support the number of pairs that the DLC supports, with only limited spares. Thus, with the additional cross-connections that may be needed to support the R-DSLAM 8, it may be necessary to add cross-connects or resize the existing ones. The situation is compounded further in cases where remote terminals have incorporated the use of multiple cross-connect boxes because there may not be any way to forecast accurately which subscribers will want to add DSL services.

[0035] In FIG. 1, the access points 55 include, by way of example, the access points 55-1, 55-2, ..., 55-CP in cross connect unit 5. In a typical example, the local lines 62-1, 62-2, ..., 62-CP are POTS pairs that connect to corresponding pairs 48-1, 48-2, ..., 48-CP from the R-DSLAM 8 at access points 55-1, 55-2, ..., 55-CP.

[0036] Although access points 55 of FIG. 1 often are located in existing equipment away from the customer premises, increasingly there is a need for access closer to customers and at times at the customer premises. For example, where the customer premises are multiple units (Multi-Us) having many customer connections within the same building, complex or campus, the access points and/or the R-DSLAMs are in or near the Multi-Us.

[0037] FIG. 2 depicts further details of the communications system 1 of FIG.1 with the R-DSLAMs 8 connected to access points 55 at SAIs 24 including points 55-1, 55-2 and 55-3 at SAIs 24-1, 24-2 and 24-3, respectively, and to other subloop access points 55 remote from the SAIs 24 and closer to the customers 4 including points 55-4 and 55-5 closer to customers in subloops 19-1 and 19-2, respectively. In some instances, the access points and/or the R-DSLAMs are located at the customer premises 4 as shown, by way of example, for access points 55-6 at multiple unit (Multi-U) CPs 4'. The R-DSLAMs 8 are interconnected by wireless transports 26 to form a local network 28. Additionally, the R-DSLAMs 8 connect through a backhaul network 20 formed of switches 30,

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including switches 30-1, 30-2, ..., 30-5, interconnected by wireless transports 27. The backhaul network 20 connects to the central office 2, remote office 2' and to the networks 8.

[0038] In FIG. 2, the central office 2 connects to a fiber optic loop 21 that connects to a plurality of subloop units including DLCs 22, namely DLCs 22-1, 22-2, ..., 22-7, and to the networks 14. The fiber optic loop 21 is part of the established backhaul transport connections 66 of FIG. 1. Each of the DLCs in FIG. 2 is an example of a subloop access unit 3 of FIG. 1. In FIG. 2, the DLC 22-7 is typical and shows the ordinary established connection to customer premises 4 though local subloops 19 including subloops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3. The local subloops 19 are serviced through subloop access points 55 at Serving Area Interfaces (SAIs) 24, including SAIs 24-1, 24-2 and 24-3, corresponding to subloops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3, respectively. The SAIs 24 connect the local subloops 19 over local connection 29 to the DLC 22-7 that in turn connects over the fiber optic backhaul loop 21 to the central office 2.

[0039] The customers 4 that are serviced by the subloops 19, by DLC 22-7 and by backhaul link 21 may be far away from the central office 2 or otherwise may not be able to be adequately serviced with DSL services directly by the CO 2. It is assumed for purposes of description that the backhaul link 21 connected to DLC 22-7, like that in an ordinary established telephone system, does not have enough capacity to provide DSL services from CO 2 to the customers 4 connected by local loop 19 including the subloops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3. The customers 4 connected at local loop 19, including and subloops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3, are typical of customers that are too far away from the CO 2 for DSL services, customers that are served by Digital Loop Carriers (DLC) 22 that cannot provide DSL services or customers that otherwise need added broadband capability.

[0040] In order to provide DSL or other broadband services, the alternate connection 6 of FIG. 1 provides the additional needed capacity and broadband capabilities to customers 4. In FIG. 2, the alternate connection 6 of FIG. 1 is implemented with R-DSLAMs 8 connected through an alternate backhaul transport 7 that includes backhaul network 20 of FIG. 2. In FIG. 2, the R-DSLAMs 8, including R-DSLAMS 8-1, 8-2, ..., 8-6, connect to customers 4 through the SAIs 24, including SAIs 24-1, 24-2 and 24-3 with access points 55-1, 55-2 and 55-3, respectively, and through other access points 55-4, 55-5 and 55-6.

[0041] To provide broadband services for the local area 19, the R-DSLAMs 8 of FIG. 2 are located at the DLC site 22-7 or further out into the sub-loops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3 of the network, at cross-connect boxes at Serving Area Interfaces (SAIs) 24, including SAIs 24-1, 24-2 and 24-3. These R-DSLAMs 8 provide broadband service and employ an alternate backhaul transport to carry the traffic to a point of presence such as central office 2, remote office 2' or networks 14. In a typical embodiment, the central office 2 is a conventional ILEC central office and the remote office 2' is a CLEC office. With such a configuration of ILEC and CLEC offices, the CLEC of remote office 2' is able to provide broadband services to customers 4 without need for CLEC equipment in the ILEC central office.

[0042] In the embodiment of FIG. 2, a backhaul network 20 has a wireless mesh configuration that employs transports 27 to interconnect the ATM switches 30. The backhaul transports 27 use, in one embodiment, unlicensed radio bands combined with ATM switches 25 to provide a reliable network for the broadband backhaul. In one embodiment, a first ATM wireless radio network 20 is formed by a first plurality of wireless transports 27 interconnecting radio-capable ATM switches 30. In a further embodiment, a second ATM wireless radio network 28 is formed by a second plurality of wireless transports 26 interconnecting radio-capable R-DSLAMs 8. As an example, the wireless radio network 20 uses radio-capable ATMs with a 90 Mbps total data rate and the R-DSLAM wireless radio network 28 uses radio-capable ATMs with a 16 Mbps total data rate. The ATMs typically support ATM-25 and DS3 interfaces. The wireless transports 26 and 27 typically use unlicensed radio bands. While wireless transports 26 and 27 are preferred for ease of installation of networks 20 and 28, wired fiber or any other transport may be employed where desirable.

[0043] The networks 20 and 28 provide redundant connections in the backhaul transport. For example, a customer at CP 4 connected to the access points 55-4 in the subloop 19-1 connects via lines 48-4 to the R-DSLAM 8-4. From R-DSLAM 8-4, the backhaul connection in network 28 may be routed through R-DSLAM 8-1 or R-DSLAM 8-5. From R-DSLAM 8-1, the connection may be routed through ATM switch 30-3 in network 20 or through R-DSLAM 8-2 in network 28 and from there directly to ATM switch 30-4 or to ATM switch 30-4 first by way of R-DSLAM 8-3. From the ATM switch 30-3 in network 20, the connection can be routed to ATM switch 30-2 or

ATM switch 30-4. Similar redundant routing connections are available through network 20 to the central office 2, to the remote office 2' or to the networks 14. This redundancy increases the reliability and availability of wideband services to customers.

[0044] The alternate connection 6 of FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, including R-DSLAMs 8 and alternate backhaul connection 7, is managed by the element manager 23 of FIG. 2. The element manager 23 maintains supervisory and control information about the backhaul connection 7 including the wireless network 20 and the wireless network 28. In particular, element manager 23 maintains a database of switches 30, transports 27 and other equipment and facilities that are available and their operation status.

[0045] The network 20 of ATM switches 30 interconnects with the local network 28 of R-DSLAMs 8 using one or more third transports 35. In the FIG. 2 embodiment, R-DSLAM 8-1 connects by transport 35-1 to ATM switch 30-3, R-DSLAM 8-2 connects by transport 35-2 to ATM switch 30-4 and R-DSLAM 8-3 connects by transport 35-3 to ATM switch 30-4.

[0046] In FIG. 3, further details of a typical R-DSLAM 8 as depicted in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 are shown. The R-DSLAM 8 includes a master unit 51 and one or more trunk interface units 34, including the trunk interface units 34-1, ..., 34-T.

[0047] The master unit 51 includes a processor 31 which processes algorithms for operating the R-DSLAM. The processor 31 connects to an SAR 32 which functions to assemble and disassemble information into an ATM format. The SAR 32 interconnects with the ATM switch fabric 33 which functions to switch packets to customers, connected over the trunk interfaces 34 and the backhaul connections connected over the ATM interface 37. Local management of the master unit 51 is carried out by the local manager 30 connected through the port unit 52 (RS-232 format). The local manager 54 also interconnects to the processor 31, the SAR 32 and the ATM switch fabric 33 via port unit 36 (ETHERNET format).

[0048] In FIG. 3, the ATM switch fabric 33 connects to the ATM interface 37, including ATM interface 37-1 and ATM interface 37-2, which in turn provide the alternate backhaul connection 39, including alternate backhaul connection 39-1 and alternate backhaul connection 39-2, respectively, which connects to the alternate backhaul transport 7 (see FIG. 1 and FIG. 5).

equipment to offer DSL on the ILEC loops such as fiber optic loop 21 of FIG. 2. The FIG. 2 system minimizes co-location to little more than connection at the cross-connects at subloop access points within the SAI's 24.

[0059] Power companies and others are able to use the R-DSLAM alternate connection 6 of FIG. 1 and FIG.2 to provide needed telephone services since power companies already own much or the right-of-way required for a pole-mounted implementation of an alternate connection DSL service.

[0060] Multiple unit (Multi-U) customer premises, including multiple tenant units (MTUs) and multiple dwelling units (MDUs), are able to use the R-DSLAM alternate connection 6 of FIG. 1 and FIG.2 to provide telephone services to their buildings.

[0061] The invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention.

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